loped in fog.

The accounts from Spain, of which pretty copious derails are given prove, we fear, that civil war is yet to rage long and ferce-ly there. Our Paris Correspondent speaks of the aid given indirectly by England and France, as "mustard after dinner"—or too late.

We do not find a word in our papers respecting the 25

PARIS, Sept. 8th, 1835.

I have nothing encouraging to say to you on the subject of the 25 millions. All the American packets from Havre go full of gueds, every one leaves out many packages for its successor; there is quite a scrambling who shall get his goods on board first; and I am told the principal shippers are French, which ages for its successor; there is quite a scrambling who shall get his goods on board first; and I am told the principal shippers are French, which has not been the case heretofore. The hest informed persons here think, if there is any thing like temporising on your side, the end of the affair will not soon be seen. If the Government of the United States thinks enough has been done, to satisfy all that was proper to be asked by that of France, there should be no further delay in taking measures to bring these mistaken people to their senses, should there be no satisfactory evidence received before the meeting of Congress, that they are ready to pay the money voted, and that without condition. Considerable sales of cotton have been made lately at Havre at about 20 centimes lower than the rates it sold at about three months ago. The cotton ships lately arrived, having been ordered to Liverpool, there are no transient ships for the Northern parts of the Union; the few in port are up for New Orleans; the packets, therefore, have all the business to themselves.

Spain is distracted by parties, and is doomed to go through a bloody revolution. Colonel Evans, it appears, has had a brush with the Carlists, and report says has come off second best. The people here say the aid of France and England is something like la moutarde opres diner.

Paris, Sept. 16th, 1835. Paris, Sept. 16th, 1830.

Spanish affairs are more and more entangled,—as at Paris, there has been a three day's cabinet at Madrid. Torreno has been succeeded by Arguelles, whom we would call here a thorough-going liberal. How this change will be taken by our doctrinaires remains to be seen: the Journal des Debats has not yet got its lesson. The feeling would, no doubt, be for intervention, if England would consent togo hand in hand. We shall know more about this in a few days. this in a few days.

There is a rumor here that M. de Rothschild has asked

There is a rumor here that M. de Rothschud has asked for the first payment, on account of the 25 millions, but the Minister of Finances did not pay. We Frenchmen think that for 25 millions you might give some millions of excuses; but to be scrious, is it not lamentable to see two nations like France and the United States, get into

two nations like France and the United States, get into greater difficulties than ever, after having been so nearly agreed on all points.—N. Y. American.

Paris, Sept. 19th, (morning.)—The telegraphic dispatch, announcing the check experienced by the Christinos and the English auxiliaries near Bilboa, mentioned the loss of 1,000 men. If the following detailed account of the action, dated Bayonne, Sept. 14th, given by the Gazette de France, may be relied on, the loss was much more considerable:

"You already know the result of the first action at Los Acros. Cordova, not having succeeded in foreing the position occupied by the troops that the King commanded, was unable to go to the succour of Bilbon, as he had the intention. It was there that was the result of this affair and its real importance. The King, therefore, having paralyzed the forces comoranded by the Christino General, and having learned that the English had marched upon Bilboa, quitted his positions at Estella, having confided the gusard of them to Ituralde. His Majesty arrived on the 10th, at Durango, with the greater part of his army. The next day, he overtook the enemy at Arrigeriarga, a village on the road from Bilboa to Vittoria. It was in this village that the battle began. From the animosity with which both parties fought, this affair has been the most severe and the most brilliant since the commencement of the war. The English and the Christinos, being driven back upon Bilboa, attempted to defend a new "You already know the result of the first action at Los ing driven back upon Bilboa, attempted to defend a new bridge erected about half a league from the town. I bridge erected about half a league from the town. It appears that it was at this position, which was carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy sustained his greatest loss. The Auxiliaries auffered most severely. The conflict continued till night. The Christinos and their English auxiliaries lost between 1800 and 2000 men in killed and wounded. On the same day, the 11th, Ituralde, at the head of five battalions, had an affair with 2000 Christinos, whom he completely routed. The accounts of the 5th, from Catalonia, satisfy us that the organization is going on in the most satisfactory manner. Twelve battalions are already disciplined."

nearly the whole body of the rebels under the Pretender. We have not yet received any distinct details, but it appears that the advantage remained with the Christin's. The Carlists are said to have lost 500 men, and the Queen's troops also to have suffered very severely is stated that another affair has taken place in the envi-rons of Mendigorria, but none of the circumstances have reached us.

FROM ENGLAND. New York, Oct. 24 -By the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, we have received our files to the 26th ult. The ship sailed on the 27th. Sales of Cotton were not as brisk as they were during the week previous. Speculators have taken 1500 American and 200 Surat. Importation, 17,035 bales—Sales,

We have no English news of interest. The Orange lodges are sending the Reverend Mortimer O'Sullivan throughout the country, to hold public meetings against what he is pleased to call "the idolatry of Popery." This would tell better, if the said O'Sullivan (immortalized in Moore's "Fudges in England," as Mortimer O'Mulligan) did not happen to have been a papist in his earlier and less hypocritical days. But he has gained preferment in the Protestant church, to the tune of £10,000 a year, and therefore has stelling arounds for heavening or to the said of the and therefore has sterling grounds for becoming an apos

That remarkable man, O'Connell, is making a trium-That remarkable man, O'Connell, is making a triumphal progress through Scotland. The people of Main cluster gave him a public dinner—the people of Newcastle, ditto—the people of Edinburgh, ditto—the people of Glasgow he goes to Ireland, where he is to be feted at Dublin, Belliast, and even the Orange hold, Londonderry. Every where he has been received with such honors as never before have been accorded to a private unpublical gam. Higher of sphere corded to a private, unofficial man. Think of sober-minded Edinburgh sending out 150,000 men to meet him! Lord Brougham was expected at the O Connell dinner, at Edinburgh, but declined the invitation.

It is carious that although Brougham is not in the ministry, without him the ministry could not have weathered the storms of faction in the late session in the Lords. It was Brougham who stuck at the Tories until he weakened them. If he plays his game rightly note, no power on earth can keep him out of the Cabinet; and he would be a member of it now—but the King dislikes him!

The foreign news is not of very great interest. The Citizen King' has positively refused to grant the aid of a French army to enable the Queen Regent to put down all the disaffected (Carlists and Republicans) in Spain. He declines, because England has not consent-ed-because the Northern Powers should sanction itand because the Chamber of Deputies would not grant the money necessary for such an appropriation of the

This is certain-France declines to aid Spain. What This is certain—France declines to aid Spain. What becomes of the famous quadruple Treaty? Meanwhile, there has been a change of ministry at Madrid: the justo milieu government of Louis Phillipe, at Madrid, has fallen to pieces. Count Toreno has been turned off, (it is said by the instrumentality of M. Villiers, the British diplomatist at Madrid.) General Alava becomes President of the Coopeil and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Mendizabel continues on the Finance. This disposition is not final—for Toreno will eventually as an Arabase. is not final—for Toreno will eventually go as Ambassa-dor to Paris. The fact of the change, however, is highly important, as it certainly cuts the painter from French influence in the Spanish Cabinet, and establishes a new system, on English principles of liberality. In fact, such a change must be important and may be useful—for the Spanieh Juntas, vexed at the imbecility of the Queen Regent and her Ministers, have proclaimed the Queen Regent and her Ministers, have proclaimed the Queen labella independent of the Regency. Arguelles, late leader of the Opposition, has a leading place (if he can keep it) in the new Ministry. The change has caused great annoyance in France—some say that Louis Philip will turn against Spain and England from sheer spite. His Ambassador at Madrid has demanded leave to quit Spain.

Spain.
The Spanish troops, aided by the British auxiliaries, have attained some very important victories over the

Carlists
The Rev. Joseph Wolfe, the Missionary, is about to proceed to Timbuctoo, Oct. 1st. This, we think, will be the end of his creatic career.

Several of the provincial French Journals have been suppressed by the odious law against the press—not being able to comply with its exactions.

The first 12 miles of the rail road from London to Scotlandon. Southampton will be completed in a year and a half.— In three years it will reach Basingstoke.

The Earl of Chatham is dead. He was brother to Pitt. in April.

The title is now extinct.

The Euphrates Expedition - Letters have been received from Col. Chesney, up to July 21st, all well.

The Pacha of Egypt had removed all obstructions. The expedition named the place where they were, "Port William," in honor of the British King, as if Persia had not been a civilized country before Britain was dreamed of. They expected to sail from Bassora, Sept. 30.—

of. They expected to sail from Bassora, Sept. 30.—
Evening Star.

Bayonne, Sept. 17.—For the last day or two, the Carlist agents at Bayonne have been actively circulating accounts of the defeat of the Anglo-Spanish army, on the 11th inst., in the neighborhood of Bilbon, and which reports have been inserted in the Sentinelle and Phare of Bayonne, of this day. Fortom tely, by the arrival, at an early hour this morning, of authentic intelligence from Bilbon, up to the 12th inst., received by the Spanish Consul and other persons, these infamous falsehoods have been contradicted. An action had, however, taken place on the 11th, at Arngoriaga, about two leagues from Bilbon, but in which the British Legion had taken no part whatever. The Spanish troops under General Espartero had been alone engaged, and that General is said to be slightly wounded, and the loss on both sides had been nearly equal, from 300 to 400 men put hers de combat. The details of this affair had not transpired.

Losnon, Sept. 26.—The Bayonne and Bordeaux papers of the 20th and 21st spoke of the resumption of the siege of Bilbon. It is said that on the 15th the whole of the battering train had again been brought near to the town.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—WAR!

New Orleans, Oct. 1.i.—By the steamer Ouachita, arrived this morning, we received the following in an extra sheet of the Red Ricer Hera d:

A meeting of the friends of Texas is called, to be held in this city this evening, and measures will be adopted, to render timely assistance to our brothers in Texas.

Highly Important Pront Texas.

War in Texas—Gen. Cos landed near the mouth of the Brasses with 400 men.

Isaac Parker has just arrived from Texas, bringing the intelligence that Gen. Cos bas landed near the mouth of the Brassos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 federal troops stationed at San Antonio de Bexar, IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS -WAR

the Brassos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 federal troops stationed at San Antonio de Bexar, and marching upon the people of Texas. He has issued his Proclamation, "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government, and confiscate the property of the rebellions."—Messrs. Johnson and Baker hore the express from San Felipe to Nacogdoches. Stephen S. Austin has written to several citizens of Nacogdoches, that a resort to arms is inevitable. inevitable.

is inevitable.

They have hoisted a Flag, with "The Constitution of 1824" inscribed on it, and Two Hundred Freemen gathered around it, determined to stand or fall with it.

We subjoin the following letter from General Houston

the gentles.an who brought the intelligence:

SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS, 5th Oct., 1835.

DEAR SIE—At your request, I land you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation. War, in defeace of our Rights, our Ouths, and our Constitution,

is inertiable in Texas! If Foliatees will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best lands unchosen and unappropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition—and come soon.

Our war-cry is "Liberty or Death!" Our principles are to support the Constitution, and doca with the Usurper! Your friend, SAM. HOUSTON.

To Isaac Parker, Esq. present.

We have no time to make any comments. The le of the United States will respond to the call of their rethren in Texas!

Those gentlemen friendly to the rights of free and Re-

amblican Governments, are requested to meet at the Red River Exchange, on this evening, at half past seven sclock, to take into consideration the situation of their ellow-countrymen in Texas. Natchitoches, Oct. 7, 1835.

A meeting of "the friends of Texas" was called in the papers of New Orleans on the day that the above news reached that city, and the American states that "measures would be no doubt adopted to render timely assistance to our brothers in Texas." A meeting was also called at Natchitoches, on the arrival of Mr. Parker, "to take into consideration the situation of their follows. so called at Natchtoches, on the arrival of Mr. l'arker, "to take into consideration the situation of their fellow-countrymen in Texas." The New Orleans American expresses the opinion, that "thousands from the United States will march to the assistance of the Texonians."

TEXAS.

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—The enthusiasm displayed the country of the receiving in the march of the country last executing in the march of the country last executing in the march of the country of the country last executing in the march of the country of

by our fellow citizens, at the meeting last evening, in favor of the people of Texas, deserves the highest commendation. The meeting was intended to be only a preparatory one, consisting of the immediate friends of the Texians; and as soon as the hour arrived, the com-

killed and wounded. On the same day, the 11th Ituralde, at the head of five battalions, had an affair with 2006 Christinos, whom he completely routed. The accounts of the 5th, from Catalonia, satisfy us that the organization is going on in the most satisfactory manner. Twelve battalions are already disciplined."

Parts, Sopt. 19, (Evening.)—The following lamentable intelligence is given in a postscript to the Scatinella des Pyrenees of the 15th inst., relative to the battle of the 11th, which is referred to in the same journal, given in a succeeding column. We have received letters of the 14th from the extreme fiontier which contain the following.—"The bells of Irun have been ringing during the whole of last night.—Persons arrived this morning at Hendaye say, that in the evening news reached Irun, that on the 11th, Gen. Espatero was completely beaten near Durango by the Carlists, who killed 1,500 English and took an English General with 500 of his men prisoners, all of whom were instantly shot."

The Sentinelle des Pyrenees of Bayonne of the 15th inst. contains the following —"Letters announce a serious battle on the 11th at Arrigeriaga, a village about a league and a half from Bilbon, between the Queen's troops, under Generals Espeleta, Espatero, and Iriarte, and Texians; and as soon as the hour arrived, the committee com was shronged with an anxious audience.

William Christy, Esq., appointed Secretary; after which a committee was nominated to draft resolutions. During the retirement of the committee, Messra. Fisher and Gumate Ramage, Esq., appointed Secretary; after which a committee was nominated to draft resolutions. During the retirement of the committee, Messra. Fisher and Gumate Ramage, Esq., appointed Secretary; after which a committee was nominated to draft resolutions. During the retirement of the committee, Messra. Fisher and Gumate Ramage, Esq., appointed Secretary; after which a committee was nominated to draft resolutions. During the retirement of the committee, Messra. Fisher and Gumate Ramage,

sustain the Textana, if they sustain the Constitution of 1824—which is now the pivot of the contest between the opposing parties. If Texas prove victorious, then will republicanism and constitutionality conquer in Mexico; but if Texas is worsted, then a despote rule will be substituted. He entered also into particulars concerning the present invasion of Texas; and showed that it has long been contemplated by Santa Anna—although he had before expected to postpone it till the commencement of next year. He stated that ere Cos went to San

Antonio, he took large sums from the custom house of Matamoras; but that he will soon fail of ways and means in the interior of the country, and that the invaders must prove a prey to the daring Texians.

Mr. Schmidt also eloquently advocated the cause of the country advocated the cause of ne people in Texas, in supporting resolutions proposed y Mr. O de A. Santangelo.

The committee returned; and through Mr. Caldwell presented the following resolutions to the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting warmly and sincerely sympathize with our brethren in Texas, now engaged in a war forced upon them for their rights and liberties as freezen.

Resolved, That we will aid and support them by every neans in our power, consistent with the duties we owe to our own government, to save them from the tyrant's

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to correspond with the provisional government of Texas; and also with such other committees as may be appointed throughout the United States in favor of the same sacred suse which our fathers in '76 defended, and which we

eir descendants are assembled to support.

Resoived, That said committee be authorised to receive
ach donations as may be given for the relief of our brethren in Texas; and sppropriate the same in such manner as they or a majority of them may deem expedient for the interests of the noble cause in which they are engaged.

Resolved, That J. H. Caldwell, W. Bryan, W. Bogart, J. P. Niven, W. L. Hodge and Thos. Banks, be appointed unembers of said committee. Resolved, That the President and Secretary be added

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be author-

ized forthwith to open a list for volunteers to enter in the aid of the Texins for defence of their rights.—W. Bogart, J. H. Caldwell, and W. Bryan.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and lists madely opened in the large room of Banks' Areade for subscriptions and volunteers.

But so dense was the crowd in this room, after the

meeting above stairs had adjourned, that the proceedings were commenced de novo to satisfy as well as gratify the multitude assembled. -- Bee. NEW ORLEASS, Oct. 15 .- Those who have volunteered to join the Texians, and those who may wish to do so, are requested to meet the committee at the Arcade, this evening, at six o clock, for the purpose of taking measures for organizing themselves, preparatory to an immediate departure. Arms and ammunition will be fur-

aished them, and their passage paid as far as Natchi-Norz.-The committee, composed of Measts James H. Caldwell, W. Bogart, Wm. Bryan, James N. Niven, Wm. S. Hodge, Thomas Banks, James Ramage, and Wm. Christy, will receive donations of muskets, rilles, and ammunition. Those wishing to aid the cause by subscription, can do so, by application to any member of the committee.— Her

YEGROES & STOCK for sale.—The subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on his farm, (Soring Gar. sell to the highest bidder, on his farm, (Spring Gar-en,) in Hanover, on Tucaday the 15th December, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,) his household and

(if not, the first fair day thereafter,) his household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, together with his entire stock of horses, males, cattle, sheep, and hogs; also, FIFTY SLAVEB, of different sexes, ages, and qualifications—some of them very valuable. Amongst the horses, are some thorough-bred mares, colts, and stallions; and amongst the cattle, some good milk cows, and 19 or 20 young ones, of the best improved half-breed. The negroes will be sold for eash; the other property on a credit of mine months, for all sums over ten dollars; and cash for all of that amount and under it. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, and interest on them from their date, if they are not punctually paid when due.

Oct. 30.

SI—www.2awtds.

51-w2w.2awtda AMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.—The Winter Session of this Institution commences on the first y of November, and terminates on the last Wednesday Expences for Tuition &c., \$34 75.
Do. Do. Board, \$54 60.
R. G. BRANCH,

Oct. 30. [52-t15N] Secretary to the Faculty.



Richmond, Va., Friday, Oct. 30. ELECTIONS.

Georgia.—The Augusta Constitutionalist exhibits the returns of 88 counties, for Governor, and 87 for Members of Congress.

The returns for members of Congress from 87 counties are as follow STATES' RIGHTS.

31,247 | Wilde, 30,881 | Foster, 30,811 | Gamble, 30,486 | Beall, Juckson, Cleveland, Holsey. 33,486 | Beall, 27,470
The highest Union candidate being 3000 votes ahead of the highest on the other ticket.
Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Gazette (Whig) presents the following as the return of votes for Go-

For Ritner, 93,866
Wolf, 65,595
Muldenberg, 40,266

Webster turn up their noses with disdain at that semi-defunct eandidate—Harrison; and the Harrisonians are fully determined not to support the Massachu-setts Senator, asserting with great naivete that they cannot possibly succeed in carrying a man, who cannot be elected. It is truly painful to see such violent quarrels between man and wife, before they have been two weeks united in the holy estate of political success. They surely might have were tried to the surely might have been They surely might have wearied out their honey-moon in apparent harmony, and have worn a zerone brow until that eventful day repointed for the distribution of the loaves and fishes. Then they must quarrel. It cannot be avoided, and it is folly to anticipate trouble as they are now doing. As to the electoral vote of the State, that matter need not disturb them, or mingle with their other distresses. The Democracy of the Commonwealth will settle that question themselves, and in the most satisfactory manner."

tisfactory manner."

There is but one rock on which our friends can split, There is but one rock on which our friends can split, viz: the Electoral Ticket. The Wolf Central Committee, the Philadelphia Sentinel, &c., insist upon the ticket they had formed in March last. The Muhlenburg Central Committee, the Pennsylvanian, &c. &c., insist upon a new Convention of the Republican Party, to re-adopt the ticket, or for an new one. The Democrats of Gettysburg, Adams county, composed of both parties, have had a meeting, and adopted the following resolution:

"Res. Leed, That we, as Democrats and friends of MARTIN VAN RUREN, and Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, deeply reget the difference of opinion, as to the candidates lately supported by the Democratic party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania,—in consequence of which our apponents have gained a temporary triumphatian we healthat we are all members of the some hamily—and although casual course may have divised us for a time, we now with one heart and voice unite in saying and pledging ourselves to each other and the purty, that the cause for division being passed, we will unite; and as a band of brother's go for, and support Democratic men and measures as hen tofore. For these reasons we will unite; and as a band of brother's go for, and support Democratic men and measures as hen tofore, ser these reasons we will unite; and as a band of brother's go for, and support Democratic men and Europe of settling on an electoral ticket for Pennsylvania, friendly to Van Euren and Johnson, or approving of the present electoral ticket in whole or in part, and that said Convention be recommended to met

capitalistes the idle recriminations which have made upon each other their "righting most fereciously to settle the vexed question of rightful membership"—and concludes, by way of encouraging his political Party, that "One thing is quite clear from present appearances. They have warried each other out of all chance of reconciliation. Whichsoever way one party goes, the other will go in an opposite direction. The wound is past all medication. The breach can never be healed, and it is needed to be an every description of very little consequence to us whether the Wolfs or the of very little consequence to us whether the Wolfs or the Muhlenburgers are eventually decided to be the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania.—The discarded secof very little consequence to us whether the Wolfs or the Mullenburgers are eventually decided to be the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania.—The discarded section will go to the death against Mr. Van Buren."— We trust it may not be necessary to press these things upon the Democrats of Pennsylvania—the chucklings and cheers of their enemies—the regret and the indignation of their friends. The Whigs are in high hopes, that instead of acting like Statesmen, or even like men, they will behave like children—idly wrangling over the past, and hurried on by the most ridiculous, false pride, quarrelling about the Electoral Ticket—whether it shall be this or that ticket, the one adopted in March 1st, or duarrelling about the Electoral Ticket—whether it shall be this or that ticket, the one adopted in March list, or the one to be adopted in January, Messrs. A, B, or C, &c., &c., when in fact they can rationally have but one object in view; the election of 30 Electors, who are pledged to vate for Mr. Van Buren. Now, is it really worth while to wrangle upon this simple proposition? Does it become wise men to agitate anew a whole country, to encourage their mutual enemies, to offend their mutual friends, upon a question of this description? Is it not time to dismiss all such idle controversies, to bury all past disputes, and unite for future action? Will the two Committees; will the Pennsylvania and Sentinel, &c., &c. lend themselves any longer to the purposes of agitation? There is a fund of good sense among the Democrats of Pennsylvania, on which the whole Union relies. We do not desire to say more upon this subject. Our fillings would not permit us to say less.

Let the Whigs of Pennsylvania quarrel among themselves, for their Presidential candidate. It is to be hoped, that our friends have suffered enough by their own divisions to be warned for the future. Messrs Webb, Patriot, &c. &c. are making themselves every merry at our expense. Ear they applied to the plant of good sense among the permit was an insignificant of this every and many themselves, for their Presidential candidate. It is to be hoped, that our friends have suffered enough by their own divisions to be warned for the future. Messrs Webb, Patriot, &c. &c. are making themselves every merry at our expense. Ear the election of 30 Electors, who are pledged to vate for mutual enemies to offend their mutual election this egg, the same public opinion which has been so strongly exhibited against the Fanatics, will but to domnois the found in the pledge given to the South by the Convention of Republican Delegates from the several towns of the country of Flerkimer, who assembled on the 17th inst. to organize their fall ticket—and after expressing their war be this or that ticket, the one adopted in March last, or

that our friends have suffered enough by their own divisions to be warned for the future. Messrs. Webb, Patriot, &c. &c are making themselves very merry at our expense. But the "Pittsburg Mercury" tells us, that "The doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils," will doubtless be carried out to its fullest extent; and there will be such a scramble and setting together by the cars among these disinterested reformers, as has never been witnessed in Pennsylvania. We do not find that our party are disheartened by the issue. The manifest want of any high or durable principle to bind the successful party together, is a guaranty that their domination cannot last.—Already the Times and Gazette are at war, and a short time will determine whether the former is to swalshort time will determine whether the former is to swal-low the Hartford Convention, or the latter gulp down the entire 'distinctive principle.' We marvel that these huge constrictors should strain at tritles at this time of day."

The Whigs, indeed, are about to pursue this gime up-on us—as the Harrisburg Intelligencer says, "That the Central Harrison Committee will soon issue an Ad-dress to the people, calling upon ALL the opponents of Federal dictation, whether Jackson men, Antimisons or Whigs, to assemble in their respective counmisons or Whigs, to assemble in their respective counties, and choose delegations to meet in State Convention about the middle of December, to nominate an Electoral Ticket. This is the only method to take the State from Van Buren. Any partial call would injure the cause." (By the by, what stuff is this! in one breath, to cant about "Pederal dictation," and in the very next to appeal to them as "Jackson ment")—
But a home will, thus new daugled, non-compital Con-But whom, will this new-fangled, non-committed Con-vention, take as their candidate? Will they go for Gen. Harrison, when he cannot carry his own State with him? Mr. Walsh justly denies him the strength which his sau-guing friends have claimed for him-describes them as guins friends have claimed for him describes them as "the proclaimers of the new military chieftuin"—declares anew his devotion to Mr. Webster—says that "He has been nominated by the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island"—that it " is not doubted that Vermont will vote for him," &c. &c.—that "Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, are open Whig States —that "if they declare for Weister, he will be nearly sure of four States of New England —and that "hopes might be entertained of the Union."—And is this the time for our friends in Pennsylvania to be inspiriting our enemies, and inducing them to rouse up their forces? We hope they will think better of it, and act more wisely. Nothing but their own controversies can have us their State. We are now ahead 12,000 votes for Governor. But the vote for Governor has always fallen short of the Presidential vote. In '29, Wolf beat Ritner 26,000 votes—while in '28, Jackson earried the State by a majority of 24,267.—Let them do the same sgain—and the Arch of the Federal Union will remain, as ever, unshaken.

public will be glad to know that we are wen rule of man, and we hope that he nor any other foreigner will call the nor any other England '-and that "hopes might be entertained of other States in other divisions of the Union."-And is

ifying. It proves to those who would tamper with the best interests of the people, that they will not be permit ted to do so with impunity.

It speaks terror to the Panic-Makens.

It speaks terror to the Paric-Markers.
It vindicates the Right of Instruction.
It discountenances excessive legislation.
It asserts the power and supremacy of the people, and declares that their will shall be the rule of the Representative's conduct.
And it is a most decided response to the nominations for President and Vice Pr. sident made by the National Convention.

for Fresident and Vice Fr. sident made by the National Convention.

The gentlemen to whom the Democracy of Ohio have confided the trust of Representatives, have high duties to perform; and will doubtless so act as to place the Republican party of the State upon elevated ground.

They will legislate for the common good.

They will discountenance all expedients which have in view the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many.

And when they have done the necessary business of the people, they will return to the bosom of their Constituents, and will receive the plaudit of 'neell done."
"This as to be noted.—In Belmont county the Whigs

"Things to me noted.—In Belmont county the Whigs had a Harrison meeting, and are now defeated in the election. Last year they carried every thing.

In Muskingum they had a Harrison meeting, and their majority is reduced from 1400 to 160.

In Ross they had a great Harrison meeting, and are defeated in toto. They were heretofore invulnerable in Ross. In Franklin they had a Harrison meeting, and are defeated. Heretofore they had the power.

In Stark a grand Harrison meeting was had, and they are defeated.

are defeated.

In Hamilton they had a Harrison meeting, and are Waterloo'd. Last fall they elected Storer.

So much for the counties in which the people had called "spontaneausly," on Old North Bend, and would have none other for President! Do these things mean nothing?"

"MAKE ROOM FOR THE RESERVE .- The Western Reserie preper, which has in times past been the strong hold of Federalism in this State, has burst the bonds and hold of Federalism in this State, has burst the bonds and declared in favor of Democracy. Out of 10 Representatives on the Reserve, the Democrais have have siz and the Whigs four. It has long been a subject of astonishment to us that the frugal, industrious and intelligent citizens of the Reserve, should, for so long a time, have continued to co-operate with the Federal party; and it is with much satisfaction that we note the change and welcome the Reserve into the Democratic Ranks. All hail, Democrats of the Reserve! Welcome, thrice welcome!"

"Annual Elections.—The following gentlemen are elected from the different districts to which their names are attached. Most of them we gather from the official returns—though there are some few exceptions, and may

are attached. Most of them we gather from the official returns—though there are some few exceptions, and may, by possibility, be one or two errors. A few counties remain to be heard from. In our next paper we will be enabled to give the full returns. Give the Whigs all that are to be heard from (which they will not get) and our majority, on joint ballot, will be 20.—(So far, SERATE, II Democ ats, 7 Whigs—In House of REFRESENTATIAES, 45 Democrats, and 19 Whigs.)

VIRGINIA.

(From the Wheeling Times, of the 24th.)

VIRGINIA.

(From the Wheeling Times, of the 24th.)

"Senatorial Election.—Marshall county voted on Thursday and the result is, Col. Parriett received a machine this present Thursday and the result is, Col. Parriett received a majority in the whole county of 162, making his present majority in the district 220. Brooke, the last county, votes on Monday next. It will probably give a large majority for Major Good, the Van Buren candidate, so that the final result we consider yet doubtful.

"We annex the entire vote of Marshall.

 Grave Creek,
 256
 41

 Fishing Creek,
 20
 36

 Howard's,
 48
 10

 Buchanan's,
 7
 82

cratic party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania,—in consequence of which our opponents bave gained a temporary triumph—That we feel that we are all members of the same multy—and although casual causes may have divided as for a time, we now with one heart and voice unite in saying and pledging correctives to each other and the purty, that the cause for division being passed, we will unite; and as a band of brother's go for, and support Democratic mean and measures as here tofore. For these reasons second units is the election of delegates from this country, to meet in Covention, for the purpose of settling on an electronal telect for Pennsylvania, friendly to van Buren and Johnson, or approving of the present electral telect in whole or in part, and that said Covention be recommended to meet on the th day of January next at Harrisburg."

The Whigs, (such as Poulson's Advertiser, the Baltimore Patriot, Webb's Courier, &c., &c.,) are attempting to blow up the flame of dissension. The B. Patriot describes their 'Discord.'' Webb ridicules both sides—recapitaletes the idle recriminations which have made upon each other their "fighting most ferociously to settle

ble scenes. They show us, that she will not only re-solve, but act. No blood has been shed—and as little

33 or 40 miles from Utica, to complete their drama.

after expressing their warm sentiments for the Administration, Van Buren, &c., &c., came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we feel a kindred interest in the welfare and prosperity of our brotheen in the shave-holding States—and that we do wholly discountenance any principle, whether it originates from factious and aspiring politicians, or from indiscrector misguided philanthropists, which in its effect saps the foundation of individual rights, and subverts the wise administration of state Government, and that we regard the conduct of those who have planted in the bosom of the shave the seeds of rehellion, as invariantable and unjustificable, and subverts the wise of rehellion, as invariantable and unjustificable, and so as infringement of, and interference with, these societ rights guarantiel to the shave-holder by the Constitutions of the Union of the States, and our fraternal regards for the Stouthern people, require our prompt co-quaration in oil appropriate measures to prevent the particular processings of the sholliforiets, and that if they continue to lead a deaf car to the expectivations of the Stouthern people, require our fathern of they with at bea to the supremacy of public appairs, it will be incambated on the leaf active of the Stouthern property continue to lead wonthern of they with a beat to the supremacy of public appairs, it will be incambated on the leaf active of the Postmaster of New York and Charleston, in detaining in their respective offices, the inflammatory publications of the conduct of the Postmasters of New York and Charleston, in detaining in their respective offices, the inflammatory publications of the dissumination, through the agency is in departs of middle public safety in the hour of sanger, they will be triumphanily assumed by the heundletions of an entiphtened people.

*Resolved, That the conduct of the Postmaster General of the United States, in reference to the dissumination, through the agency is in department, or the publications of the Anti-Slavery Society

said that his family had also left the city, apprehensive of But the excitement of the North is said to have

rought a more important effect. That audacious Fo-igner, Thompson, has been given from the U. States, we may believe the following article from the New ork Mercantille Advertiser of Monday last:

York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday last:

"Gronor Triourson.—We learn that this notorious notividual has taken counsel of his fears, and fled the country. He sailed in the ship Hileh, for Liverpool which got to sea on Friday afterneous. The state of the weather had detained the ship for several days, and companies the City, and he probable sector. pelled him to remain in the City, and he probably acted wisely in keeping incog. We hope the reception which this hireling of the Glasgow ladies has met from the better portion of our citizens, will teach all emissaries from Europe the scorn and containely which await all those who intermeddle in our private matters. The public will be glad to know that we are well rid of this

serving set all unions the played different games, and set of the control of the

with a view to the organization of a State Anti-Slavery Society; and the abandonment of their designs, under the strong "pressure of public opinion," and the spirited and determined remonstrances of the citizens of Utica—whilst that city has been preserved from the disgrace of being made the scene of a second "Hartford Convention" for the dissolution of the Union. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the citizens for the firm and dignified stand which they assumed, under the highest degree of popular excitement, and for their judicious and successful efforts to defeat the machinations of the incendiaries, and save them from the consequences of their own infatuated conduct, as well as for the peaceable and orderly manner in which they effected their object. The circumstances under which this result was brought about are detailed in the letter which we publish below, and in the accounts contained in the Extras, from the offices of the Observer and Whig.

It seems that some 40 or 50 of the zealots accepted an invitation from Gerrit Smith—a gentleman who has acquired a higher reputation for ultraisms of every kind, than for discretion or consistency—to repair to his house in Peterboro', a distance of 30 miles from Utica, for the purpose of holding their meeting. As this is a little village of some twenty or thirty houses, one-half of which are owned by Mr. Smith, it is not improbable that the purpose of holding their meeting. As this is a little village of some twenty or thirty houses, one-half of which are owned by Mr. Smith, it is not improbable that the purpose of holding their meeting. As this is a little village of some twenty or thirty houses, one-half of which are owned by Mr. Smith, it is not improbable that the purpose of holding their meeting. As this is a little village of some twenty or thirty houses, one-half of which are owned by Mr. Smith, it is not improbable that the purpose of holding their meeting. As this is a little village of some twenty or thirty houses, one-half of which are owned by Mr. Smi

Utica, 4 P. M., Oct. 21, 1835.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus.

Dear Sin—The meeting of our citizens which had been adjourned over to 9 o'clock this morning, convened at that hour at the court-room. It was numerous, and in high spirits; yet withal strongly impressed with the necessity of order and quiet in all its proceedings. A committee of twenty five was appointed to call upon the abolitionists, of whom it was understood that about one hundred were in the city from different parts of the State; and it was made the duty of the committee to re-UTICA, 4 P. M., Oct. 21, 1835. hundred were in the city from different parts of the State; and it was made the duty of the committee to remonstrate against their assembling in Convention, and to apprise them that such was the excited state of the public mird, that their assembling would very probably lead to acts of disorder, if not of open violence. The committee had been appointed and instructed by about half past 9 in the morning, by which time the abolitionists had assembled in the Second Presbyterian Church, the doors of which were closed by them upon the citizens.

Gen. Kirkland, the Mayor of the city, had been made Gen. Kirkland, the Mayor of the city, had been made chairman of the committee, but as he was not attending the meeting, the committee repaired to the National Hotel, where he was engaged in business. The General expressed his concurrence and approval of the course taken by the meeting; but preferred, as he was Mayor of the city, not to act in the position which had been assigned to him by the meeting. He was of course excused, and it then devolved upon Judge Hayden to act as chairman of the committee. The committee then proceeded at once to the church, where the abolitionists were assembled, which they entered, explained the character assembled, which they entered, explained the character in which they came, and read the resolutions of the meet-

ing of the citizens at the court-room.

I should have stated that while the committee were at the National Hotel, a large number of citizens had entered the Church, so that it was nearly filled when the committee arrived. There had probably been some little violence used in first obtaining admission, but all tumult had subsided before the arrival of the committee. When that body arrived, the house west in committee. that body arrived, the house was in a great degree quiet, and the abolitionists were proceeding in their business. Some one of them was reading a declaration of rights, as the committee entered. That task was finished very bri f space of time, and the communication of the committee was then made. Some one of the abolition-ists proposed to send a committee of ten to confer with the meeting of the citizens; but this, although proposed, was not acted on. It was then suggested that the best course was for the Convention fortheith to adjourn with-out day and disperse, and this was done without delay and without a dissenting voice. The abolitionists left the church and repaired, unmolested, to their boarding-houses; from which, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, some-50 or 60 of them departed in post coaches and warpons to

adopted:

The citizens of Utica having, on the evening of the 2rns, and interference of the committee. After the convention had adjourned, the committee returned to the Court Room, and reported the result of their ac-

Vermont.—No Governor is yet elected—and no Clerk!
On the 37th ballot, Palmer had 102 votes, Bradley 70,
Paine 40, and Jeanison 10.
Onto—The victory is complete. We have carried freely of the State by an overwhelming majority. The friends of General Harrison appear to be routed in all directions. We extract the following declaive details, from the Columbus "Hemisphere" of the 21st inst:

"This Outo Denocracy of Ohio schieved an unprecedented and brilliant victory. There was no excitement, as all our exchange papers leatify, and the result man, as the condition of the epich in the following the canvass, with all their stabilty, the importance of the election—the bearing it would have on the Presidential question—and the great necessity of perpetuating "the spirit" of the last Legislature. The Democrate Press joined issue on these points; and after hearing the arguments, rite cannot respect the surface of the spirit" of the last Legislature. The Democratic Press joined issue on these points; and after hearing the arguments, rite cannot respect the result of this election is in the highest degree grature of the result of this election is in the highest degree grature of the result of this election is in the highest degree grature in the results of the section is in the highest degree grature. We are aware of the jointwise already per on the feelings of the South, by whining out, that the second of the processor is the second of the result of this election is in the highest degree grature and the processor of the second of the pr

On notion of E. A. Wetmore, Esq.,

Resulted, That the Hon. Joseph Kirkland, Mayor of
the City, be requested to act as chairman of the said con-

The meeting then took a short recess for the purpe of enabling the said committee to discharge the duties in-cumbent upon them, and in a short time was again organised for the purpose of receiving their report, whitel was made by Hon. C. Hayden, their Chairman, as fol-

REPORT.

Mr. President—The committee appointed pursuant to the resolution of this meeting, to wait on the delegates of the convention of the abolitionists, appointed to be held in this city on this day, and communicate to them the retainments of this meeting, respectfully report:

That his Honor, the Mayor, named as Chairman of your committee, being made acquainted with his appointment, declined, from considerations connected with his official character, to act as such; at the same time expressing his approbation of the spirit and temper of the resolutions of this meeting, proposed to be communicated. That thereupon your committee proceeded to the Bleccker street Presbyterian Church, where the members of the convention were already assembled, and finding the doors open, entered and proceeded to read the resolutions and to make the communication with which they were charged—whereupon, after some little delay,

was alterwards taken.

Which report, on motion, was unanimously adopted, and was received with loud and repeated acclamations. On motion of B. F. Cooper, Esq.,
Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, they will

carry out the triumph of public opinion this day achieved, by refraining entirely from all violence, and discouraging it to the best of their abilities on the part of all others of our fellow citizens.

On motion of D. Wager, Esq.,

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be authorised to call a meeting of the citizens of Utica, if they shall deem it necessary, to prevent an assemblage of the citizens Convention, or any other Convention of a si-

On motion of J. M. Hatch, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the committee of twenty-five citizens for the able, effectual and proper manner in which they have performed the difference of the

on metion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Utica Observer, Oneida Whig, Baptist Register, and Evangelical Magazine. The meeting was then adjourned.
RUDOLPH SNYDER, Pres't.

John C. DEVEREAUX,) EPHRAIM HART. EZRA S. BARNOM,
KELLOGO HUBLBURT, Vice Presidents. ADAM BOWMAN. NICHOLAS SMITH, JOHN B. PEASE,

John B. Pease,
Isalan Thyrany,
W. C. Noyes,
Three o'clock, P. M.—A considerable share of the abolitionists have, as we learn, gone home; the residue, four or five stage loads, have just departed for Peterboro, Madison co., 30 miles from this city, where we understand they intend assembling to-morrow morning.
Great praise is due to the citizens of Utica for the orderly manner in which they have conducted themselves on this most exciting occasion. on this most exciting occasion.

and without a dissenting voice. The abolitionists left the church and repaired, unmolested, to their boarding-houses; from which, about 3 c'clock this afternoon, some 50 or 60 of them departed in post coaches and wagons to Peterboro', in Madison county—some 30 miles from this place. Peterboro' is the place of residence of Gerrit. Smith, Esq., a noted fanatic, who is one day a colonizationist, and the next a rank abolitionist. I understand he was here, and that upon his invitation the assemblage is to convene at Peterboro', to-morrow. What reception they will meet with there, I cannot say, but they have at least learned that the citizens of Utica, of this generation, will not tolerate an assemblage more contemptible in its composition, but not less mischievous in its objects, than that body which "damned Hartford to everlasting fame."

The Committee, after the dispersion of the fanatics, repaired to the court-room and reported its proceedings; whereupon the meeting there assembled adjourned without day.

At this time the city is quiet, the abolitionists having departed for Peterboro', and every thing is going on as usual.

I am, sir, &c.

[Uties Observer, Estra—Wednesday, Oct. 21.]

3bulition Convention—Meeting of the citizens of Utica, held on the 21st Oct., 1835, at 19 oc lock A. M., pursuant to a resolution of the meeting held on the 17th inst., Rudolph Tappan would not be the committee made several ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, before Mr. Tappan would onsent to stop. Order was however re-ABOLITION CONVENTION. departed for Peteronro, and Court of the Character of the Church, and after some delay, made their way to the chairman of the Convention — Meeting of the Citizens—Adjournament of the Convention sine die.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Utica, held on the 21st Oct., 1835, at 9 o'clock A. M., pursuant to a resolution of the meeting held on the 17th inst., Rudolph Snyder, Esq., was appointed President, John C. Deveroux, Ephraim Hait, Ezra S. Barnum, Kellogg Huriburt, Adam Bowman, Nicholas Smith, and John B. Pease, Vice Presidents; and on motion of D. Wager, Esq., Isaich Tiffany and Win. C. Noyes, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion of J. Watson Williams, Esq., Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Church in the Church, and after some delay, made their way to me chairman of the convention. At this time, Lewis Tappan was reading what we afterwards understood to be a Declaration of Rights; the noise, however, was so great that nothing could be heard. The committee made several interfectual attempts to obtain a hearing, before Mr. The committee proceeded to read the resolutions adopted by the meeting, and the chairman, Judge and the committee proceeded to read the resolutions adopted by the meeting, and the chairman, Judge and the committee proceeded to read the resolutions adopted by the meeting, and the chairman, Judge and the committee of the window violence or insult, that we have heard, although the excitement was much greater than we had ever the convention, every effort was made by the committee to maintain tranquillity, and we feel confident from what the convention, every effort was made by the committee to maintain tranquillity, and we feel confident from what the convention, which, on which, on motion, were unanimously should be convention, at this total paper and after some delay, made the paper and the chairman of the convention of the committee made several interfectual attempts to obtain a hearing, before Mr. The committee proceeded to read the resolutions and public by the